

451

Died 451

Nestorians were heretical Byzantine
They followed the teachings of
Nestorius (died 451) the patriarch of
Constantinople who had been dis-
missed from his post and exiled because
of his unorthodox views. His followers
eventually settled in Southwestern Persia.
They wrote in SYRIAC. Translated a number
of ancient classics including works by

Aristotle, Hippocrates, Euclid, Archimedes,
Ptolemy, and Galen

451

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle of CHALONS

Franks fought under AETIUS
on the CATALAUNIAN fields.

451-453

1912 Dates J-BK

Verigolts

Thoismond was here.

451-552 ✓

Valamir commanded the tribal
contingent of Ostrogoths in Alboin's army
which was defeated in the Catalaunian
Fields.

Apparently smallpox was 1st seen in Europe, when Attila's warriors became stricken before a coalition of Romans.

Ostrogoths and Franks defeated Attila in France at the crucial BATTLE OF CATALAUNIAN fields

451AD

CHALCEDON

^{#4}
Ecumenical Council

Emperor: MARCIAN

POPE: St. Leo I

Attended by approx. 600 bishops; 17 sessions held between Oct. 8 and Nov. 1.

Condemned MONOPHYTISM (also called EUTYCHIANISM, which denied the humanity of Christ by holding that he had only one, the divine, nature: and the monophysite Rob'ter Synod of Ephesus of 449.

Council of CHALCEDON
Condemned EUTYCHES and declared
that there are two natures in Christ,
a human and a divine, both in
one person. When at this Council, the
letter of Pope Leo I was read, the assembled
bishops cried out: "St. Peter has spoken
through Leo," and adopted his decision.

Council summoned by Marcian
under the presidency of papal
legates.

This reversed the decision
of the "rotten synod" of Ephesus (449)
reaffirmed the Creed of Nicaea
and Constantinople and adopted the
definition given by Leo in his
letter to Flavian which compromised

whether the two phenomena declaring the
Christ had a distinct nature and perfect
in itself, yet perfectly united in one person,
who rise as one God and man. The
the propriety of styling the second Jesus the
murder of God, who also was perfect.
However, this did not end the controversy.
The morphants were in unity.
In Alexandria this was thirty years

Nestorius died about 451. Heretical
Brygantes called Nestorians, followed
the teachings of Nestorius, the Patriarch
of Constantinople, who had been dis-
missed from his post and exiled
because of his unorthodox views.
His followers eventually settled in northwestern
Persia, where they developed an outstanding
intellectual movement. The Nestorians wrote in

engine. They translated a number of ancient
classics including works by Aristotle,
Hippocrates, Euclid, Archimedes, Ptolemy, & Plin.
The Northern came to terms with this. But
Carpenter, who was greatly impressed by
the learning of these ancient Christians.
in the following yrs. made learning was known
to the Arabs and chiefly through the agency of the
Muslims. The work was translated into Arabic.

Huns and East Goths
ravage Gaul.

Attila the Hun
Leo - Bishop of Rome

451 AD

Battle of CHÂLONS
Aetius defeated Attila

1912 Dates J-BK

Part of the OSTRGOTHS, conquered by the HUNS, whom they were compelled to aid, joined ATTILA in his famous expedition against Gaul, falling by the thousands before their kinsmen, the VISIGOTHS at the BATTLE OF CATALAUNUS, following which they settled in PANNONIA and were joined by Ostrogoths who had

been admitted within the Roman
Empire on the evening of the 4th of Nov.

451 AD

The Huns were defeated in the
Battle of Châlons by the people of
Gaul aided by their allies, the
Romans.

The Church defines Christ's nature at CHALCEDON. Condemnation of MONOPHYTISM fails to ward off schism in the Church.

The Heresy of Monophysitism erupted in the Eastern empire in 1st half of the 5th Cen. chiefly as a result of the teaching of a fervent believer in the doctrine that Christ had only one nature. His name was EUTYCHES and in its early phase Monophysitism went by the name of Eutychianism. The doctrinal

governor arose because NESTORIOS, who
was appointed patriarch of Constantinople
in 428 held that Christ had 3 separate natures,
human & divine. Eutyches held that Christ
humanity was absorbed in his divinity.
The council was called by MARC, emperor of
the East. The council decided that Christ had
2 distinct natures which would in no way
and that definition was intended to be the
basis of orthodoxy in both parts of the empire
(Basilian (nearly all of empire in East) decided
the council's decision issued in 476)

451

1912 Dates J-BK

(419-455) VALENTINIAN III

Roman emperor (425-455)

Grandnephew of Valentinian II. He was weak and contemptible. Affairs were managed by his mother

PLACIDIA until her death in 450. Africa was lost to the empire through GENSERIC and Vandals. Other barbarian tribes encroached on the empire, though their advance was

stopped at Chelms by AETIVS, the
Inventor of the Western Engine who was
murdered in 454 by the sword of
his master Valentinian himself was
assassinated in the following year.

451

AETIUS turns back the
offensive of Attila's Huns at
CHÂLONS (Campus MAURICUS)

451

1912 Dates J-BK

The EUTCHIAN controversy
in the church ended.

451 AD

Battle of Chalons

#6 of Cressy's "15 Decisive Battles" . "

Attila the Hun was defeated
and civilized Europe was saved
from savage hordes.

(- 453) ATILIA

King of the Huns. By Christians, he was called "The Scourge of God"

Became King 434, sharing the vast empire in Asia and Europe with his brother whom he killed (444 or 445) devastated the coasts of the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Defeated THEODOSIUS thrice. Took 70 cities from Rome. Vast possessions south

of the Senate paid him tribute,
AETIUS and THEODORIC defeated him
in 451. The Romans and allies
defeated him at CATHACUS (451), he
losing 300,000 men. He invaded
Italy and Rome was saved only
by the intervention of Pope Leo I. When
planning a second invasion, he
died of dysentery (453)

Attila marched to Gaul, many tribal groups followed him, among them the TISZA Sepids who were commanded by King ARDARIC and the Ostrogoths under the leadership of the royal brothers VALAMIR, THIODIMIR and VIDIMIR.

The Avar Goths suffered a serious defeat at the hands of their Balthic Cousins Two yrs later Attila died.

451

1912 Dates J-BK

In battle of Catalans against
ATTILA, Theodoric I of the
Visigoths (419-451) son of great Alaric
was slain.

451

theodoric the great (probably) was
born

451

1912 Dates J-BK

Visigoths aided the Romans
against ATTILA, the Hun

AD 451

Battle of CHÂLONS (France)

Attila the Hun descended in fury upon the Roman cities of northern Gaul. The Roman warlord AETIUS rushed north from Italy and convinced Theodoric, King of Visigoths, to rally to the Roman cause. Their combined might forced Attila to make a fighting retreat to the Catalaunian Plains in northeastern France near Troyes, ideal country for Hun cavalry tactics. The Visigoths on the right seized a sloping hill that dominated the field.

what Arthur's best troops held the left, Attala's
Cavalry drove so deep into the weak Roman center
that they were nearly cut off by Roman &
Vespasian counterattacks. Attala fought his
way back to his fortified camp & might
well. Attala advised Attala to retreat &
thoroughly when he did in 453

451 A.D.

Battle of Chalons (Decisive)
Attila the Hun was defeated,
and civilized Europe was
saved from savage hordes.

451

1912 Dates J-BK

THEODORIC I; king of the Visigoths
(West Goths) was slain in battle
on the CATA LAUNIAN fields
in 451

451

MONOPHYSIM (= MONOPHYSITISM)

Heresy began by EUTYCHES (died 454)
and condemned by the Council
of CHALCEDON in 451

It held that there was but
one composite nature in Christ.

the year 451 showed that the Gallic/Roman community survived its severest test. Gaiseric was stirring up trouble, and Attila was using diplomacy in an effort to split apart the Gallic peoples. And then Attila attacked. His adversary was AETIUS, patricius and magister utriusque militiae with whom the Huns had kept up a strong friendship for decades. Now the commander-in-chief of the Roman troops opposed the former allies

with all his might. His first conquest all the
people who had found a home in 5th-century B.C.,
but those who had remained and those who had

developed with a people there, including the Visigots,
the Goths (Goths, Lombards, Franks, Burgundians,
and Romanians, Goths, Burgundians, and Gothic Saxons
as well as members of former Roman military detachments
to those who added the Roman population under
leadership of King SAURAS. To keep the Romans from
deserting, SAURAS wedged them between his own people
& the Goths.

451

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE

Huns under Attila were
defeated by AETIUS

AETIUS's greatest achievement was the battle fought on CATALUNIAN FIELDS in 451, which forced ATILA and the HUNS to withdraw from Gaul.

As AETIUS's power grew, VALENTINIAN III's became increasingly afraid, and eventually lured AETIUS to a meeting and had him executed.

451

The New Ostrogoths: Kingdom in Pannonia

Defeat of the AMAL YALAMIR Goths on
the CATALAUNIAN Fields

MONOPHYSITISM OR EUTYCHIAISM)

Heresy developed by EUTYCHES,
an influential monk at the
court of Constantinople in
opposition to Nestorianism. It is
most confused in its early
writings, but it maintained
that there was only one nature
in Christ following INCARNATION.

1
This was condemned by the Council
of Trent in 1545

Battle of CHÂLONS

At first the Goths hesitated to join their old enemy AETIUS. But on his 3rd great diplomatic mission to Theodoric, AVITUS succeeded in persuading them to do their duties as federates. In the summer the king & his two eldest sons; Thorismund. and TIRODORIC marched with the Gothic Army into Champagne. The Great battle took place in the CATALAUNIAN (more precisely, the MAURICIAN) Fields between TROYES and CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE. Although the battle ended in a draw, or was

perhaps even ~~intentionally~~ left undisturbed by AETIUS,
its special confrontation destroyed Attila's aura
of invincibility. TITRORCID was killed in action &
TIFORIS MUND, who was nearly captured by the Huns
was in a hurry to get back to TOULOUSE. ~~int~~
~~details of the battle~~. With few exceptions
Futh Huns had been joined both by the GERIUS
and by OSMACOTHAS, led by the 3 royal brothers
VALPAIR, TITUDIMIR, and VIDIMIR, the ARMI directly
confronted the BATHI. An Armi called ANDAIS hunted
the Huns that killed TITRORCID

451-453

Thoussmund - thoussmund reigned
after his father Theoderic. He was murdered
by his brothers Theoderic and Fridoric (his bro)

He was followed by Theoderic II
who was followed by his bro
FRIDERIC

who in turn was followed
by his bro. EURIC

BATTLE OF CHALONS (France)

Decisive battle of the world

ATTILA, King of the Huns, wished to found an Anti-Christian Dynasty on the wreck of the Roman Power. Given battle by the Romans and Gothic Allies under AETIUS, the HUN, his army was utterly crushed. Tradition gives loss of 300,000 men. The last great victory of Rome, but it broke the tidal wave of the

Indians, who had come west
from China to stay and have
from present extinction

End 451, 452, 453

THORISMUND had too many ambitious brothers. In 451 to 453 he made war on the Alans of Orleans and marched again on ARLES. AETIUS was militarily unable to prevent him from doing this. The praetorian prefect FERREOLUS did not admit the Goths into the city but invited King THORISMUND for a meal. The king was lavishly entertained and perhaps also received a heavy gem studded towel, with which he returned home

unprovenly asserted

451

BATTLE OF CHÂLONS

Attila the Hun invaded Gaul.
He was repulsed by Franks,
Alamanni and Romans

451 AD

Spectacular Comet observed in China for 13 weeks.

Battle of Chalons when the Huns under ATTLA were defeated by the Roman general AETIUS

Estimated nearly 150,000 soldiers were killed in battle

June 24, 451 AD Calculated return

to Pichurin (Closest to Sun)

451

Council of CHALCEDON, Fourth
Ecumenical Council of the
Catholic Church, held in
Chalcedon, Asia Minor; decreed
that Jesus Christ was true
God and true man.

Attila led the Huns in an attack upon Gaul and Italy; he was defeated at Catalauns but overran Lombardy

MONOPHYSITES

Held that Christ possessed only a single combined nature

This doctrine was condemned by the Council of CHALCEDON in 451. Pope Leo I was active in leadership. It was his letter to the Patriarch of Constantinople which was accepted by the assembled prelates as the authoritative expression of orthodoxy on this matter

Thymoplyst Liver parasite in Syria,
Pakistan, and 5% and considerably
understood later appears.

At Council of CHALCEDON, when the bishops failed to reach agreement, Pope Leo I issued his famous TOME or letter, which ended the controversy and upheld the doctrine that Christ possessed two natures, human and divine, in one divine person. Thus the Monophysite belief in single combined nature was condemned largely as a result of Papal initiative.

451

Attila was defeated by
Aetius on the CATALAUNIAN
fields

451

Council of Chalcedon
ordered that monasteries be subject
to the local bishop and the Emperor
Justinian authorized the rule & urged
its spread. It is still followed by
monasteries in the eastern church.

Attila, with an Army composed of Huns and thousands of captured Germans, moved westward and commenced the invasion of Gaul.

The Visigoths and other Germans made common cause with Romans under AETIUS.

Attila was defeated at CATHOLONS.
This stemmed the Asiatic invasion and

proof that Lenin's cooperation was
not impossible.
After Lenin's defeat every attempt
into Italy. There he was persuaded to turn
back by POPE LEO the Great.

451

Huns reach Saul

Council of CHALCEDON
4th Ecumenical Council
Declared Christ to be simultaneously,
"truly man and truly God."

451 AD

CHALCEDONIAN Definition
'true men of true flesh'
'of one substance with us as
regards his manhood; like us
in all respects apart from sin'

451

Fourth General Council
at CHALCEDON

451

Batt of CHÂLONS
Alt is driven back east
of the Rhine

The Council of CHALCEDON
achieved some resolution
to Nestorianism & Monophysite
positions. The council formulation
declared that the difference
between the divine and human
nature is preserved, yet both
are united in one person and
substance in Christ.

Council of Chalcedon

Attempt to enforce orthodoxy
caused serious internal conflict

The monophysite or Coptic Christians
of Egypt were alienated, the
Nestorians driven into exile in
Persia carried on great missionary
work only to be halted centuries later
by the advance of Islam

451

Attila invades Gaul; is heavily defeated by Aetius and Theodoric II the Visigoth at Châlons.

451 A.D.

Council of CHALCEDON.

Affirmed Christ's full humanity and full divinity, united in one person. This rejected heresies variously portraying him as only divine or only human.

AD 451

A spectacular Comet was observed
in China for 13 weeks

451

ATTILA the Hun invaded Gaul.
This expedition earned him the
title of "SCOURGE OF GOD."

AD 451

People in Europe believed that Halley's comet was the cause of the BATTLE OF CHALONS when the HUNS under ATTLA were defeated by the Roman general AETIUS. It has been estimated that nearly 150,000 soldiers were killed in this battle.

451

Battle of CATALAUNIAN Plains
(near Chalons-sur-Marne).

AETIUS'S forces won a decisive
victory over Attila.

A coalition of imperial forces; Visigoths,
Alans, and other peoples

451

Marcellin (c. 450-457) made
it his business to summon
the Fourth Ecumenical Council
in CHALCEDON. Secured the
condemnation of both NESTORIUS
and the MONOPHYTES (the latter
taught only one nature in Christ -
divine).

The 28th. comm. like the 3rd
of undantump (381) over the
church of undantump & the square
at undantump, but around the
work to the church of Rome.

June 20, 451

Romans allied with
Visigoths fought successful
pitched Cavalry battle
at Chalons-sur-Marne
(city in North France) against
Huns under Attila (c. 406, -
453) checking Hun invasion
of Gaul

451

The Council of Chalcedon, the Patriarch
of Alexandria condemned; Egypt alienated;
the system of patriarchal jurisdictions
completed.

451 AD

Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon .
Condemned Monophysitism

451 A.D.

Battle of Nations fought at Chalons
Theodoric (hero king of the Goths) brought up
his host from Spain to fight under
the Roman banner AETIUS
marshaled all these allies -
Burgundians, Franks against the
Hunnish hordes including Huns
Tartars, Slavs, Fenians
Theodoric fell. But at last under

the victory was won by the
generals of AFTUS
Attala is said to have lost 300,000
men (exaggerated - no doubt)
Attala turned in Rome

451 AD

BATTLE OF NATIONS

[CHALONS]

While the Teutons were busy setting up kingdoms in the crumbling empire, they and the Romans were threatened for a moment with common ruin. ATTILA, KING OF THE HUNS, had built up a vast military power, reaching from central Asia into central Europe. It was his boast that grass never grew again where his horses' hoof had trod. Now, in the middle of the fifth century, his terrible hordes rolled resistlessly into Gaul.

Happily the peoples of the West realized their danger and laid aside all rivalries to meet it.

told long ago by HERODOTUS, the struggle between Europe

and Asia, the struggle between order and chaos -

the struggle between Aetia and Asia. For Aetia

was the man whom stood in the head, and

surrounded the Roman triumph to call the nations to

do battle for Europe of humanity and defend the

cause of reason against the champions of brute

force. The menace of that monstrous first article

was preparing to pass the Rhine was to exterminate

the civilization that had grown up for centuries...

and to paralyze the hegemony of Iustine life